(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2000-147346 (P2000-147346A)

(43)公開日 平成12年5月26日(2000.5.26)

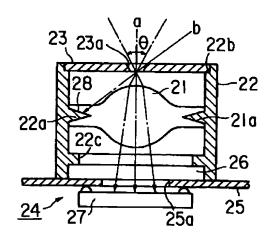
	<u> </u>	(40/ 五曜日 一世紀16十 5 月20日 (2000. 5. 20)
(51) Int.Cl. ⁷	識別記号	F I デーマコート* (参考)
G02B 7/0	2	G 0 2 B 7/02 B 2 H 0 4 4
		Z 2H101
G03B 17/1	2	G 0 3 B 17/12 Z 5 C 0 2 2
H04N 5/2	25	H 0 4 N 5/225 D 5 C 0 2 4
5/33!	35	5/335 V
		審査請求 未請求 請求項の数6 OL (全 5 頁)
(21)出願番号	特願平10-317831	(71)出額人 000003078
		株式会社東芝
(22) 出顧日	平成10年11月9日(1998.11.9)	神奈川県川崎市幸区堀川町72番地
		(72)発明者 木村 正信
		神奈川県横浜市磯子区新杉田町8番地 株
		式会社東芝マルチメディア技術研究所内
		(74)代理人 100058479
		弁理士 鈴江 武彦 (外6名)
		Fターム(参考) 2HO44 ABO6 ABO9 AB19 AB28 AD01
		AGO1 AJO2 AJO4
		2H101 BB61 EE08 EE95
		50022 AB12 AC42 AC54 AC70 AC78
		50024 AA01 CA31 EA02 EA04 FA01
		FA16 FA17 FA18

(54) 【発明の名称】 モールドレンズの取付機構

(57)【要約】

【課題】この発明は、フレアゴーストの発生を防止し、 モールドレンズを正確に位置決め可能にする。

【解決手段】モールドレンズ21の溝21 aが嵌合されるレンズ支持部22の凸部22 aに低反射率材28を設けて、絞り孔23 aを介して入射した光が、撮像部24 に到達するまでにレンズ支持部22内で乱反射することを極力抑える。



1

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 所定の厚みを有する円盤状に形成され、 周側面に沿って位置決め用の溝が形成された非球面のモ ールドレンズと

このモールドレンズの溝に嵌合して該モールドレンズを 支持する第1の位置決め部が内周面に沿って形成された 筒状のレンズ支持部とを具備し、

前記レンズ支持部の一端側に、外光を前記モールドレン ズに導く絞り孔の形成された絞り部を支持する第2の位 置決め部を形成するとともに、

前記レンズ支持部の他端側に、前記モールドレンズと、 該モールドレンズを介して入射された光が受光される撮 像部との距離を決める第3の位置決め部を形成し、

前記レンズ支持部を低反射率材で形成するか、

前記モールドレンズの溝及び前記レンズ支持部の第1の 位置決め部の少なくともいずれか一方に低反射率材を設 けたことを特徴とするモールドレンズの取付機構。

【請求項2】 前記レンズ支持部は、略同形に形成された一対の半割り支持部を互いに突き合わせて合体させることにより構成され、この一対の半割り支持部によって、前記モールドレンズをその周側面側から挟み込むことにより、内部に前記モールドレンズを支持することを特徴とする請求項1記載のモールドレンズの取付機構。

【請求項3】 前記撮像部は、光通過孔の形成された基板と、この基板の一方の面に前記光通過孔を閉塞するように設置されたカバーガラスと、前記基板の他方の面に前記光通過孔を閉塞するように設置された固体撮像素子とから構成され、

前記レンズ支持部の第3の位置決め部は、前記カバーガラスに接触して、前記モールドレンズと前記固体撮像素 30子との距離を設定することを特徴とする請求項1記載のモールドレンズの取付機構。

【請求項4】 前記絞り部が、カメラモジュール部の筐体と一体的に形成されていることを特徴とする請求項1 記載のモールドレンズの取付機構。

【請求項5】 前記モールドレンズの周側面に形成された溝は、ねじ溝であって、前記レンズ支持部に形成された第1の位置決め部は、前記モールドレンズのねじ溝に螺合されるねじ部であることを特徴とする請求項1記載のモールドレンズの取付機構。

【請求項6】 所定の厚みを有する円盤状に形成され、 周側面に沿って位置決め用の溝が形成された非球面のモ ールドレンズと、

このモールドレンズの溝に嵌合して該モールドレンズを 支持する位置決め部が内周面に沿って形成され、外周面 に沿ってねじ溝が形成され、一端側に外光を前記モール ドレンズに導く絞り孔の形成された絞り部を有する円筒 状のレンズ支持部と、

このレンズ支持部のねじ溝に螺合されるねじ部が内周面 に形成され、前記レンズ支持部の他端側に前記モールド 50

レンズを介して入射された光が受光される撮像部を有する固定部とを具備し、

前記レンズ支持部を低反射率材で形成するか、

前記モールドレンズの溝及び前記レンズ支持部の位置決め部の少なくともいずれか一方に低反射率材を設けたことを特徴とするモールドレンズの取付機構。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、例えば小型撮像 10 装置等に使用される非球面のモールドレンズに係り、特 にその取付機構の改良に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】周知のように、近年では、非球面のモールドレンズを用いた小型撮像装置の開発が盛んに行われている。モールドレンズに用いられる材料は、ガラスからプラスチックに代わっている。プラスチックは、非球面の成形性・量産性・耐衝撃性に優れ、軽量で低コストを実現する。

【0003】樹脂材料としては、アクリル、ポリカーボ 20 ネート、ポリスチロール等が使用される。現在では、C D (Compact Disk) 用対物レンズ、カメラ用レンズ、投 写TV (Television) 用レンズ、眼鏡、ファインダーレ ンズ等、多方面に広く利用される。

【0004】図8は、非球面モールドレンズを用いた従来の小型撮像装置を示す(特開平9-284617号公報参照)。非球面のモールドレンズ11は、筒状のレンズ支持部12に収納する。レンズ支持部12の上端には、天板12aが形成され、天板12aの中央部に外光を取り入れる絞り孔12aを形成する。

【0005】レンズ支持部12の下端は開口し、撮像部13に対向する。撮像部13は、光通過孔14aの形成された印刷配線基板14の、一方面にカバーガラス15を、他方面に固体撮像素子16を設置する。モールドレンズ11の周縁部には、レンズ脚11aを形成し、その先端をカバーガラス15に接触させて、モールドレンズ11と固体撮像素子16との距離を規定する。

【0006】絞り孔12bを介してレンズ支持部12内に入射された常光、つまり、印刷配線基板14への光軸の中心線aに対して所定の角度の範囲内で入射する、

0 撮像に適した明るさの光は、モールドレンズ11、カバーガラス15、印刷配線基板14の光通過孔14aを介して、固体撮像素子16上に受光し、電気的信号に変換する。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】常光に対して非常に明るい、例えば太陽光や照明ランプの直接光等の異常光線が、矢印 b で示すように、印刷配線基板 1 4 の光軸の中心線 a に対する所定の角度 θ の範囲外の、絞り孔 1 2 b で規定されたぎりぎりの角度で入射すると、その異常光線がモールドレンズ 1 1 の端面で乱反射し、不要光が固

3

体撮像素子16に受光されてフレアゴーストが発生する。

【0008】モールドレンズ11は、そのレンズ本体の部分とレンズ脚11aの部分とで、熱膨張率を正確に一致させるように製造することが実際上困難であるため、モールドレンズ11のレンズ本体部分と固体撮像素子16との距離を正確に設定することが困難になる。

【0009】この発明は、フレアゴーストの発生を防止 しモールドレンズを正確に位置決めし得るモールドレン ズの取付機構を提供することを目的とする。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明に係るモールドレンズの取付機構は、所定の厚みを有する円盤状に形成され、周側面に沿って位置決め用の溝が形成された非球面のモールドレンズと、このモールドレンズの溝に嵌合して該モールドレンズを支持する第1の位置決め部が内周面に沿って形成された筒状のレンズ支持部とを備え、レンズ支持部の一端側に、外光をモールドレンズに導く絞り孔の形成された絞り部を支持する第2の位置決め部を形成するとともに、レンズ支持部の他端側に、モール20ドレンズと該モールドレンズを介して入射された光が受光される撮像部との距離を決める第3の位置決め部を形成し、レンズ支持部を低反射率材で形成するか、モールドレンズの溝及びレンズ支持部の第1の位置決め部の少なくともいずれか一方に低反射率材を設ける。

【0011】上記の構成によれば、円盤状のモールドレンズの周側面に位置決め用の溝を形成し、筒状のレンズ支持部の内周面に、モールドレンズの溝に嵌合して該モールドレンズを支持する第1の位置決め部を形成したので、モールドレンズを正確に位置決めして支持できる。【0012】レンズ支持部を低反射率材で形成するか、モールドレンズの溝及びレンズ支持部の第1の位置決め部の少なくともいずれか一方に低反射率材を設けたので、フレアゴーストの発生を防止できる。

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、この発明の一実施の形態について図面を参照して詳細に説明する。図1において、モールドレンズ21は、所定の厚みを有し、周縁部よりも中央部が肉圧な非球面の円盤状に形成し、その周側面に沿って位置決め用となる断面略V字状の溝21aを形 40成する。

【0014】モールドレンズ21は、その溝21aに、円筒形状のレンズ支持部22の内周面に沿って形成された位置決め部となるリング状の凸部22aを嵌合し、レンズ支持部22内に支持する。レンズ支持部22の上端部には、外光をモールドレンズ21に導く絞り孔23aが中央部に形成された板状の絞り部23を支持する、位置決め部となる支持部22bを形成する。

【0015】レンズ支持部22の下端部は、撮像部<u>24</u> に対向する。撮像部24は、光通過孔25aの形成され 50

た印刷配線基板 25の、一方面にカバーガラス 26を、他方面に固体撮像素子 27を設置する。レンズ支持部 22の下端部には、その内周面に沿って位置決め部となるリング状のガイド部 22cを形成する。ガイド部 22cがカバーガラス 26に接触して、モールドレンズ 21に対する撮像部 24の焦点位置を規定する。

【0016】モールドレンズ21の溝21a及びレンズ 支持部22の凸部22aのいずれか一方には、低反射率 材28を設ける。低反射率材28は、例えば黒色塗料で 10 ある。レンズ支持部22全体をアルミニウムで形成し、 その凸部22aに黒色艶消しアルマイト処理を施しても よい。

【0017】上記の構成によれば、絞り孔23aを介してレンズ支持部22内に入射した常光、つまり、印刷配線基板25への光軸の中心線aに対して所定の角度の範囲内で入射した、撮像に適した明るさの光は、モールドレンズ21、カバーガラス26、印刷配線基板25の光通過孔25aを介して、固体撮像素子27上に受光し、電気的信号に変換する。

【0018】常光に対して非常に明るい異常光線が、矢印bで示すように、印刷配線基板25の光軸の中心線aに対する所定の角度 θ の範囲外の、絞り孔23aで規定されたぎりぎりの角度で入射すると、その異常光線が低反射率材28に吸収され、固体撮像素子16に乱反射されなくなるので、フレアゴーストの発生を防止できる。

【0019】レンズ支持部22に形成された凸部22 a、支持部22b及びガイド部22cにより、モールドレンズ21、絞り部23及び撮像部24をそれぞれ位置 決めしているので、各部材単独の位置出しを正確に行えるとともに、各部材相互間の位置出しも正確になる。モールドレンズ21の溝21aは、非球面を形成する金型で同時成形するので、光軸に対しての偏芯を防ぐこともできる。

【0020】図2(a),(b)は、レンズ支持部22の詳細を示す。レンズ支持部22は、円筒を縦に半分に割った、略同形に形成された一対の半割り支持部221,222を互いに突き合わせて合体させ接着することにより構成される。図3に示すように、一対の半割り支持部221,222によって、モールドレンズ21をその周側面側から挟み込むことにより、レンズ支持部22内にモールドレンズ21を収納する。

【0021】図4(a)~(e)は、撮像部24の製造工程を示す。図4(a)に示すように、印刷配線基板25には、光通過孔25aを形成するとともに、その一方面に電極25bを形成する。図4(b)に示すように、印刷配線基板25の他方面に紫外線硬化接着剤25cを塗布し、図4(c)に示すように、カバーガラス26を接着して、光通過孔25aを閉塞する。

【0022】図4 (d) に示すように、印刷配線基板2 5の電極25bに異方性導電ペースト接着剤25dを塗 布し、固体撮像素子27に設置された金ボールバンプ27aを熱圧着する。これで、印刷配線基板25の電極25bと固体撮像素子27とを電気的に接続する。図4

(e) に示すように、固体撮像素子27の周囲を紫外線 硬化樹脂25eで固め、撮像部24が構成される。

【0023】撮像部24は、例えば特開平7-9921 4号公報等に示すように、現在の技術で非常に寸法精度 良く実現できる。カバーガラス26は、固体撮像素子 (ベアチップ撮像素子)27と同時に数ミクロンの精度 で実装されるため、レンズ支持部22のガイド部22c 10 を当接させて位置決めするのに都合が良い。

【0024】図5は、上記実施の形態の変形例を示す。 印刷配線基板25には、固体撮像素子27と、その信号 処理のための各種の回路素子29とを接続してカメラモ ジュール部30を構成する。カメラモジュール部30 は、ねじ31aによって印刷配線基板25に固定される 筐体31によって囲まれる。筐体31は、絞り部23と 一体化する。

【0025】図6は、他の変形例を示す。モールドレンズ21には、その周側面に沿ってねじ溝21bを形成す 20る。レンズ支持部22には、その内周面に沿ってモールドレンズ21のネジ溝21bと螺合するねじ部22dを形成する。モールドレンズ21は、回転させると光軸方向に移動され、その位置の微調整を行える。

【0026】図7は、さらに他の変形例を示す。レンズ 支持部22には、絞り部23を一体的に形成する。レン ズ支持部22には、その外周面に沿ってねじ溝22eを形成する。撮像部24の印刷配線基板25には、内周面に沿ってレンズ支持部22のねじ溝22eに螺合するねじ部32aを形成した円筒形状の固定部32を支持する。レンズ支持部22を回転させるとモールドレンズ21が光軸方向に移動され、その位置の微調整を行える。【0027】

【発明の効果】この発明によれば、フレアゴーストの発生を防止できるとともに、モールドレンズを正確に位置 決めできる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この発明の一実施の形態を示す断面図。

【図2】図1のレンズ支持部の詳細を示す、(a) は平面図、(b) は断面図。

【図3】図1のレンズ支持部の組み立てを示す断面図。

【図4】図1の撮像部の製造工程を示す説明図。

【図5】図1の変形例を示す断面図。

【図6】図1の他の変形例を示す断面図。

【図7】図1のさらに他の変形例を示す断面図。

) 【図8】従来の小型撮像装置を示す断面図。

【符号の説明】

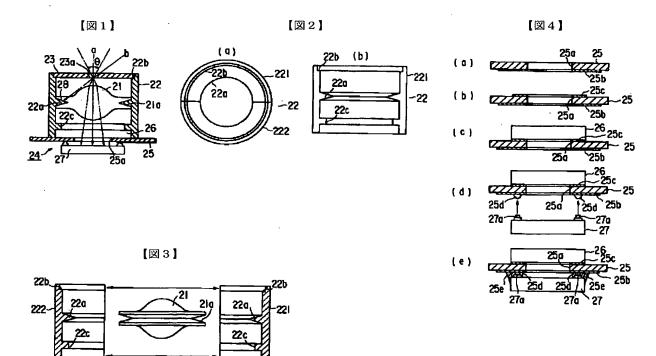
21…モールドレンズ、

22…レンズ支持部、

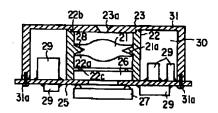
23…絞り部、

24…撮像部、

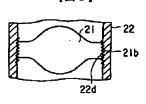
28…低反射率材。



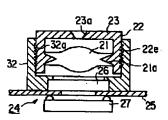
【図5】



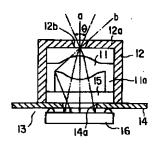
【図6】



【図7】



[図8]



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2000-147346

(43) Date of publication of application: 26.05.2000

(51)Int.Cl.

G02B 7/02 G03B 17/12 H04N 5/225 H04N 5/335

(21)Application number: 10-317831

(71)Applicant: TOSHIBA CORP

(22)Date of filing:

09.11.1998

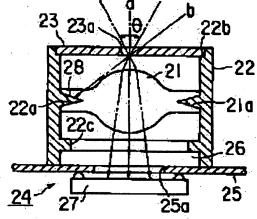
(72)Inventor: KIMURA MASANOBU

(54) FITTING MECHANISM FOR MOLD LENS

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the fitting mechanism of a mold lens constituted so that flare and ghost are prevented from occurring and the mold lens can be precisely positioned by forming a lens supporting part of a low-reflectivity material or providing at least one out of the groove of the mold lens and the first positioning part of the lens supporting part with the low-reflective material.

SOLUTION: The mold lens 21 is supported in the cylindrical lens supporting part 22 by engaging a ring-like projection part 22a being the positioning part formed along the inside circumferential surface of the supporting part 22 with the groove 21a of the lens 21. Then, one out of the groove 21a of the lens 21 and the projection part



22a of the supporting part 22 is provided with the low-reflectivity material 28. Thus, when a light beam is made incident by a possible angle which is regulated by a diaphragm hole 23a and which is outside the range of the prescribed angle θ with respect to the center line (a) of the optical axis of a printed wiring board 25, the abnormal light beam is absorbed by the low-reflectivity material 28 so as to be prevented from being irregularly reflected on a solid image pickup element. Therefore, the flare and the ghost are prevented from occurring.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A mounting device of a mold lens characterized by providing the following A mold lens of the aspheric surface which has predetermined thickness and in which it was formed in disc-like and a slot for positioning was formed along the circumferential side While forming the 2nd positioning section which supports a converging section with which a drawing hole with which the 1st positioning section which fits into a slot of this mold lens and supports this mold lens possesses a tubed lens supporter formed along with inner skin, and leads outdoor daylight to said mold lens at an end side of said lens supporter was formed, it is said mold lens to an other end side of said lens supporter. Even if it forms the 3rd positioning section which determines distance with the image pick-up section by which light by which incidence was carried out through this mold lens is received, and it forms said lens supporter by low reflection factor material or there are little slot of said mold lens and 1st positioning section of said lens supporter, it is low reflection factor material to either.

[Claim 2] Said lens supporter is the mounting device of a mold lens according to claim 1 characterized by supporting said mold lens inside by being constituted by comparing mutually a half-rate supporter of a couple formed in abbreviation isomorphism, and making it coalesce, and putting said mold lens from that circumferential side side with a half-rate supporter of this couple.

[Claim 3] Cover glass installed so that said image pick-up section might blockade said optical passage hole in one field of a substrate with which an optical passage hole was formed, and this substrate, It consists of solid state image pickup devices installed so that said optical passage hole might be blockaded in a field of another side of said substrate. The 3rd positioning section of said lens supporter A mounting device of a mold lens according to claim 1 characterized by contacting said cover glass and setting up distance of said mold lens and said solid state image pickup device.

[Claim 4] A mounting device of a mold lens according to claim 1 characterized by forming said converging section in one with a case of the camera module section.

[Claim 5] The 1st positioning section which a slot formed in the circumferential side of said mold lens is a thread groove, and was formed in said lens supporter is the mounting device of a mold lens according to claim 1 characterized by being the thread part screwed in a thread groove of said mold lens.

[Claim 6] A mounting device of a mold lens characterized by providing the following A mold lens of the aspheric surface which has predetermined thickness and in which it was formed in disc-like and a slot for positioning was formed along the circumferential side A lens supporter of the shape of a cylinder which has a converging section with which the positioning section which fits into a slot of this mold lens and supports this mold lens was formed along with inner skin, a thread groove was formed along with a peripheral face, and a drawing hole which leads outdoor daylight to said mold lens at an end side was formed Even if a thread part screwed in a thread groove of this lens supporter is formed in inner skin, it provides a fixed part which has the image pick-up section by which light by which incidence was carried out to an other end side of said lens supporter through said mold lens is received, and it forms said lens supporter by low reflection factor material or there are little slot of said mold lens and positioning section of said lens supporter, it is low reflection factor material to either.

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to the mold lens of the aspheric surface used for example, for small image pick-up equipment etc., and relates to amelioration of that mounting device especially.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] As everyone knows, in recent years, development of the small image pickup equipment which used the mold lens of the aspheric surface is performed briskly. The material used for a mold lens has replaced plastics from glass. Plastics is excellent in the moldability, mass production nature, and the shock resistance of the aspheric surface, is lightweight and realizes low cost.

[0003] An acrylic, a polycarbonate, polystyrol, etc. are used as a resin material. In current, the objective lens for CD (Compact Disk), the lens for cameras, the lens for projection TV (Television), glasses, a finder lens, etc. are used widely in many fields.

[0004] <u>Drawing 8</u> shows the conventional small image pick-up equipment which used the aspheric surface mold lens (refer to JP,9-284617,A). The mold lens 11 of the aspheric surface is contained to the tubed lens supporter 12. Top-plate 12a is formed in the upper bed of the lens supporter 12, and drawing hole 12a which takes in outdoor daylight is formed in the center section of top-plate 12a at it. [0005] The opening of the soffit of the lens supporter 12 is carried out, and it counters the image pick-up section 13. The image pick-up section 13 installs cover glass 15 in the one direction of the printed wiring substrate 14 with which optical passage hole 14a was formed, and installs a solid state image pickup device 16 in an another side side. Lens foot 11a is formed, the head is contacted to cover glass 15, and the distance of the mold lens 11 and a solid state image pickup device 16 is specified in the periphery section of the mold lens 11.

[0006] Through optical passage hole 14a of the mold lens 11, cover glass 15, and the printed wiring substrate 14, the light of brightness suitable for an image pick-up which carries out incidence within the limits of the predetermined angle theta to the center line a of the optical axis of Tsunemitsu 14 by whom incidence was done into the lens supporter 12 through drawing hole 12b, i.e., a printed wiring substrate, receives light on a solid state image pickup device 16, and is changed into an electric signal. [0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] If it is dramatically bright, for example, extraordinary rays, such as sunlight and direct light of a lighting lamp, carry out incidence to Tsunemitsu at the last-minute angle specified by drawing hole 12b with the predetermined angle theta out of range to the center line a of the optical axis of the printed wiring substrate 14 as an arrow head b shows, the extraordinary ray will reflect irregularly by the end face of the mold lens 11, unnecessary light will be received by the solid state image pickup device 16, and a flare ghost will occur.

[0008] The mold lens 11 is with the portion of the main part of a lens, and the portion of lens foot 11a, and since a actual top is difficult for manufacturing coefficient of thermal expansion so that it may be made in agreement with accuracy, it becomes difficult to set the distance of the main part portion of a

lens of the mold lens 11 and a solid state image pickup device 16 as accuracy.

[0009] This invention aims at offering the mounting device of a mold lens in which a flare ghost's generating is prevented and a mold lens can be positioned to accuracy.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] A mounting device of a mold lens concerning this invention A mold lens of the aspheric surface which has predetermined thickness and in which it was formed in disc-like and a slot for positioning was formed along the circumferential side, It has a tubed lens supporter with which the 1st positioning section which fits into a slot of this mold lens and supports this mold lens was formed along with inner skin. While forming the 2nd positioning section which supports a converging section with which a drawing hole which leads outdoor daylight to a mold lens was formed in an end side of a lens supporter The 3rd positioning section which determines distance with the image pick-up section by which light by which incidence was carried out to an other end side of a lens supporter through a mold lens and this mold lens is received is formed. Even if it forms a lens supporter by low reflection factor material or there are little slot of a mold lens and 1st positioning section of a lens supporter, low reflection factor material is prepared in either.

[0011] Since according to the above-mentioned configuration a slot for positioning was formed in the circumferential side of a disc-like mold lens and the 1st positioning section which fits into a slot of a mold lens and supports this mold lens to inner skin of a tubed lens supporter was formed, a mold lens can be positioned and supported to accuracy.

[0012] Since low reflection factor material was prepared in either even if it formed a lens supporter by low reflection factor material or there were little slot of a mold lens and 1st positioning section of a lens supporter, a flare ghost's generating can be prevented.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of 1 implementation of this invention is explained to details with reference to a drawing. In <u>drawing 1</u>, the mold lens 21 has predetermined thickness, is formed in the discoid of the thickness [section / periphery] center section aspheric surface, and forms slot 21a of the letter of the cross-section abbreviation for V characters which becomes positioning along the circumferential side.

[0014] The mold lens 21 fits in and supports heights 22a of the shape of a ring used as the positioning section formed in the slot 21a along with the inner skin of the cylindrical shape-like lens supporter 22 in the lens supporter 22. Drawing hole 23a which leads outdoor daylight to the mold lens 21 forms in the upper bed section of the lens supporter 22 supporter 22b used as the positioning section which supports the tabular converging section 23 formed in the center section.

[0015] The soffit section of the lens supporter 22 counters the image pick-up section 24. The image pick-up section 24 installs cover glass 26 in the one direction of the printed wiring substrate 25 with which optical passage hole 25a was formed, and installs a solid state image pickup device 27 in an another side side. Guide section 22c of the shape of a ring which serves as the positioning section along with the inner skin is formed in the soffit section of the lens supporter 22. Guide section 22c contacts cover glass 26, and the focal location of the image pick-up section 24 to the mold lens 21 is specified. [0016] The low reflection factor material 28 is formed in either slot 21a of the mold lens 21, and heights 22a of the lens supporter 22. The low reflection factor material 28 is a black coating. The lens supporter 22 whole may be formed with aluminum, and black lusterless alumite processing may be performed to the heights 22a.

[0017] According to the above-mentioned configuration, through optical passage hole 25a of the mold lens 21, cover glass 26, and the printed wiring substrate 25, the light of brightness suitable for an image pick-up which carried out incidence within the limits of the predetermined angle theta to the center line a of the optical axis of Tsunemitsu 25 who did incidence into the lens supporter 22 through drawing hole 23a, i.e., a printed wiring substrate, receives light on a solid state image pickup device 27, and is changed into an electric signal.

[0018] If a very bright extraordinary ray carries out incidence to Tsunemitsu at the last-minute angle specified by drawing hole 23a with the predetermined angle theta out of range to the center line a of the

optical axis of the printed wiring substrate 25 as an arrow head b shows, since the extraordinary ray will be absorbed by the low reflection factor material 28 and scattered reflection will not be carried out to a solid state image pickup device 16, a flare ghost's generating can be prevented.

[0019] since the mold lens 21, a converging section 23, and the image pick-up section 24 are positioned, respectively by heights 22a formed in the lens supporter 22, supporter 22b, and guide section 22c -- each part material -- while being able to perform independent location **** to accuracy -- the location appearance between each part material -- also carrying out -- it becomes accuracy. Since simultaneous shaping of the slot 21a of the mold lens 21 is carried out with the metal mold which forms the aspheric surface, it can also prevent the eccentricity to an optical axis.

[0020] <u>Drawing 2</u> (a) and (b) show the details of the lens supporter 22. The lens supporter 22 is constituted by comparing mutually the half-rate supporter 221,222 of the couple which divided the cylinder into one half perpendicularly and which was formed in abbreviation isomorphism, making it coalesce, and pasting up. As shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, the mold lens 21 is contained in the lens supporter 22 by putting the mold lens 21 from the circumferential side side with the half-rate supporter 221,222 of a couple.

[0021] <u>Drawing 4</u> (a) - (e) shows the manufacturing process of the image pick-up section 24. As shown in <u>drawing 4</u> (a), while forming optical passage hole 25a in the printed wiring substrate 25, electrode 25b is formed in the one direction. As are shown in <u>drawing 4</u> (b), and ultraviolet curing adhesives 25c is applied to the another side side of the printed wiring substrate 25 and it is shown in <u>drawing 4</u> (c), cover glass 26 is pasted up and optical passage hole 25a is blockaded.

[0022] As shown in drawing 4 (d), 25d of anisotropy conductive paste adhesives is applied to electrode 25b of the printed wiring substrate 25, and thermocompression bonding of the golden ball bump 27a installed in the solid state image pickup device 27 is carried out. Now, electrode 25b of the printed wiring substrate 25 and a solid state image pickup device 27 are connected electrically. As shown in drawing 4 (e), hammer hardening and the image pick-up section 24 consist of ultraviolet-rays hardening resin 25e in the perimeter of a solid state image pickup device 27.

[0023] As shown in JP,7-99214,A etc., current technology can realize the image pick-up section 24 with very sufficient dimensional accuracy. Since cover glass 26 is mounted in the precision of several microns simultaneously with a solid state image pickup device (bare chip image sensor) 27, it is convenient for making guide section 22c of the lens supporter 22 contact, and positioning. [0024] <u>Drawing 5</u> shows the modification of the gestalt of the above-mentioned implementation. A solid state image pickup device 27 and various kinds of circuit elements 29 for the signal processing are connected to the printed wiring substrate 25, and the camera module section 30 is constituted. The camera module section 30 is surrounded with the case 31 fixed to the printed wiring substrate 25 by screw-thread 31a. A case 31 is united with a converging section 23.

[0025] <u>Drawing 6</u> shows other modifications. Thread-groove 21b is formed in the mold lens 21 along the circumferential side. Along with the inner skin, screw slot 21b of the mold lens 21 and 22d of thread parts to screw are formed in the lens supporter 22. It is moved in the direction of an optical axis, and the mold lens 21 can tune the location finely, if it is made to rotate.

[0026] <u>Drawing 7</u> shows the modification of further others. A converging section 23 is formed in the lens supporter 22 in one. Thread-groove 22e is formed in the lens supporter 22 along with the peripheral face. In the printed wiring substrate 25 of the image pick-up section 24, the fixed part 32 of the shape of a cylindrical shape of having formed thread-part 32a screwed in thread-groove 22e of the lens supporter 22 along with inner skin is supported. If the lens supporter 22 is rotated, it is moved in the direction of an optical axis, and the mold lens 21 can tune the location finely.

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, while being able to prevent a flare ghost's generating, a mold lens can be positioned to accuracy.

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The cross section showing the gestalt of 1 implementation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] (a) which shows the details of the lens supporter of drawing 1 is a plan, and (b) is a cross section.

[Drawing 3] The cross section showing the assembly of the lens supporter of drawing 1.

[Drawing 4] Explanatory drawing showing the manufacturing process of the image pick-up section of drawing 1.

[Drawing 5] The cross section showing the modification of drawing 1.

[Drawing 6] The cross section showing other modifications of drawing 1.

[Drawing 7] The cross section showing the modification of further others of drawing 1.

[Drawing 8] The cross section showing conventional small image pick-up equipment.

[Description of Notations]

21 -- Mold lens,

22 -- Lens supporter,

23 -- Converging section

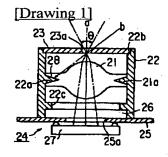
24 -- Image pick-up section,

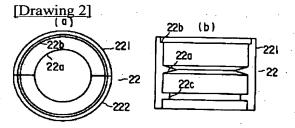
28 -- Low reflection factor material.

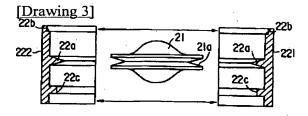
Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS







[Drawing 4]

